

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 07000406

Date Listed: 5/09/07

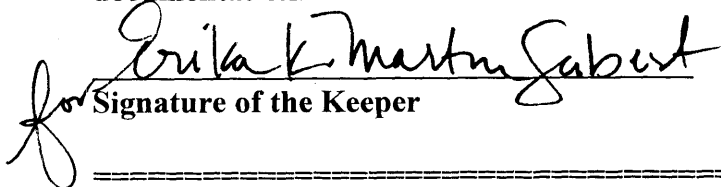
Whaler's Cabin
Property Name

Monterey
County

California
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

5/9/07
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

The nomination is amended to change the category of the property to only "site."

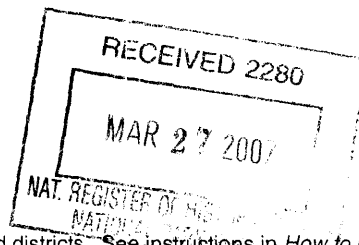
DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Whalers Cabin

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Pt. Lobos State Reserve, 4 mi. south of Carmel, on Hwy 1 N/A not for publication

city or town Carmel vicinity

state California code CA county Monterey code 053 zip code 93923

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 20 MAR 2007
Signature of certifying official Title Date

California Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

California Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 5/9/07

Whaler's Cabin
Name of Property

Monterey, California
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
2	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Family Building

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Museum – Cultural and Historic

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other - Cabin

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete (1986)
roof Wood shingle
walls Wood (redwood)
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Whaler's Cabin
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Monterey, California
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Archeology-Historic-Non-Aboriginal
Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

ca. 1850-1933

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Asian

Portuguese

Architect/Builder

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Harrison Memorial Library, Carmel, CA; Monterey Public Library, Monterey, CA

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>10</u>	<u>5954940</u>	<u>4041810</u>	3	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kurt Loesch / Nancy Runyon, Researchers

organization Point Lobos Association date 1/31/06

street & number 651 Sinex Ave., #H-214 telephone 831-657-4240

city or town Pacific Grove state CA zip code 93950

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name Pam Armas, State Parks Superintendent of the Monterey Sector

street & number 2211 Garden Road telephone 831-649-2836

city or town Monterey state CA zip code 93940

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Whaler's Cabin
Monterey County, CA

The Whaler's Cabin is a one-story, wood-framed building, measuring 40 feet by 19 feet, and resting on a concrete (1986) foundation. The exterior walls are vertical board-and-batten. The principal entry is a vertical planed wood door centered in the east facing façade. It is approached by two straight-run granite steps. The side gabled medium-pitch saltbox roof has slightly overhanging eaves and is covered in redwood shingles. Fenestration is irregular with a combination of 3 fixed and double-hung multi-paned wood windows in various sizes and shapes. The subject property sits on a bench sloping down west to east above Whalers Cove surrounded by native cypress trees in a natural landscape setting. (Photo #1 and Arch. Drawing #3 are of the front façade of the cabin. Photo #2 is looking NE from the cabin's front door).

The main entrance door to the cabin faces eastward toward Whalers Cove. The existing door has four strap hinges, a wooden sliding bolt, a rim lock, and a stamped sheet metal sliding bolt lock. The two stone steps at the entry were quarried in the adjacent quarry and placed at the cabin at an unknown date. The steps illustrate some of the quarrying technique used in 1854, when a granite quarry operated at Point Lobos. These steps have star-drill marks and were shaped to order on site. (Photo #1 and Arch. Drawing #1)

Remnants of whitewash and/or white paint layers can be seen on some of the siding and window trim. Flecks of blue, green, and pink paint were noticed on the trim of several of the windows on the eastern (front) side of the building. Kent Seavey, architectural consultant, is confident that the double-hung east facing windows are original circa 1850.

A few changes occurred on the south elevation in 1977 when a modern bathroom and sewer lines were added. A transformer, circuit breaker box, and associated conduit were installed for electrical power. One window was installed and the wooden floor was replaced with a concrete floor. There is a detached one-story garage adjacent to the cabin that was construed in 1948 and is currently used for museum interpretive displays. The garage is not a contributing resource. (Photos #3 and #5)

The building contains 6 rooms, four small and two larger. The primary rooms are divided by a partition. The manner in which the partition wall was constructed indicates that it was not included in the original design of the building but was added at an unknown date. This wall is constructed of material similar to the adjoining walls, without the vertical battens. At some point, unprinted wallpaper was used and painted over. On the floor plan in Architectural Drawing #2, rooms A and B are the original cabin with rooms C, D, E, and F added prior to 1879.

As was common in the period, the cabin was built using common-wall construction. In this case it appears that the builders acquired used redwood boards measuring 8" to 18" in width. It is estimated that the oak tongue-and-groove flooring was installed in the early 1900s. In 1986 after the flooring was removed and prior to pouring the concrete foundation, Herb Dallas a state archaeologist, excavated the sub-floor. Not only were many Chinese artifacts discovered but

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six whale vertebrae were found set at random points – supporting the 4" x 4" joists. The whale bone had not decayed or deteriorated. All of the interior doors are fastened by means of sliding wooden bolts. (Photo #9)

Another unusual feature of this building is that there are two systems of rafters: a lower set and an upper set. The lower rafters stabilize the walls for the main structure and provide support for the eastern portion of the roof. The upper rafters are mitered and nailed to the top surface of the lower rafters at the roof peak and serve to stabilize the western exterior of the building. It is obvious that the original size of the building was 40' long and 12' wide. It appears that soon after the original construction, a 7' addition was added to the width. The upper rafter set had raised the roofline, creating a very comfortable height for the residents and permitting the addition of four small rooms along the rear of the building. A drawing by R. d. Yelland made June 27, 1879, illustrated the roof extension and six buildings on the site. Lee Motz, California State Archeologist II in an interview in 1986, stated that there was a distinct possibility that this unique roof construction was done prior to 1879. The drawing by Yelland, June 27, 1879, illustrates this addition clearly. (Photos #8 and #7)

A portion of the interior partition's north-facing wall is covered with graffiti advertising the names and hometowns of the six sergeants who were quartered there during World War II. Also, in large script are the words, *USS Hornet*, a famous World War II aircraft carrier that suggests that naval personnel from this ship visited the cabin. Even though five different branches of the services were based at Point Lobos during the war, only three of these branches are confirmed to have used the cabin, either as a storeroom, barracks or a day room for recreational purposes.

The building was modernized in the late 1970s with the addition of a bathroom and installation of electricity. In 1986, in order to stabilize the structure, California State Parks contracted to have a concrete foundation poured and plywood sheathing added to the interior walls. A Monterey Cypress tree had grown into the building on the north end, raising the old foundation, and thereby creating an unstable situation. In 1993, due to severe insect and water damage, the entire west-facing exterior wall had to be replaced, by volunteer labor, with redwood boards and batten. (Photos #4 and #6)

California State Parks has helped to maintain the rural character of this site. Designating Point Lobos as a Reserve assures that no construction or alteration can be made to the cabin that will denigrate its integrity. The archival, archeological and architectural evidence suggests that the basic configuration of the structure represents the original design, along with qualities of form, proportion and structure typical of other documented Chinese villages built during the 1850s at nearby Point Alones and Pescadero. Kent Seavey, architectural consultant, has inspected this building and has determined that the integrity has not been compromised, and the construction is consistent with that of Chinese settlements of this time. As he stated in his report (included in Additional Items), the original west exterior wall is intact, now being used as an interior wall, when the additional 7' was added sometime soon after the original construction. This is clearly

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illustrated in the Architectural Drawing #2 showing rooms A-B and the original construction.
Rooms C, D, E, and F are the addition.

Surrounding the building are surface (and very likely subsurface) archaeological deposits associated with the Whaler's Cabin and other buildings that once composed the historic Chinese fishing village.

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Whaler's Cabin
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Statement of Significance

The Whalers Cabin is being nominated to the National Register at the local level of significance in the areas of Archaeology and Settlement under Criterion D between the years 1850 and 1933. Based on preliminary historical and archeological evidence the Whaler's Cabin is likely to yield information important to early Chinese and Portuguese history in the Monterey Bay region. In 1986 research efforts began to explore the possibility that the cabin was constructed and inhabited by early Chinese fishermen who are thought to have occupied the cabin beginning in the early 1850s. This research, conducted by California State Parks archeologists, also wanted to investigate the "long accepted whaling association and discover the identities of as many of the former occupants as possible. Some of the data retrieved and analyzed was directly conflicting as to Portuguese whaler and Chinese fisherman occupation of the cottage [cabin]. Further research will be necessary to resolve the apparent contradictions. The history of the cottage [cabin] and immediate surroundings were found to be rich in ethnic associations. These greatly expand the interpretative potential of the one remaining building on the site beyond the Chinese fishing or Portuguese whaling eras. The history of the abalone fishery in the state is closely linked to events at Pt. Lobos. There the Japanese played a major role in the development of an industry."¹

Historical Background and Significance

The Whalers Cabin is located at Whalers Cove within the Point Lobos State Reserve, four miles south of Carmel, California, on the Pacific Ocean. Physically, the building neighbors the site of a Rumsien native village that was occupied for 2,500 to 3,000 years. California State Parks' (Parks) report states:

During the early historic period Pt. Lobos was a part of the long narrow land holding called Rancho San Jose Y Sur Chiquito, granted to Teodora Gonzales in 1836. Gonzales abandoned it in favor of Marcelino Escobar to whom the land was re-granted by Governor Alvarado in 1839. Improvements constructed during this era included an adobe house and tannery according the testimony of Jose Abrego, subsequent owner of the property. The deed transferring title from Escobar's sons and heirs, however, noted a wooden two story house 8 by 5 varas "without a roof," two stone and mortar tanning vats 3 varas square, and a corral. Manuel Castro testified to numerous outbuildings and dairy operations during the early days, speaking in 1881 some 40 years after the fact. None of the above buildings or features are indicated on the disenos filed with the case. Thus their precise whereabouts is not yet documented.

Rancho San Jose y Sur Chiquito in January, 1842 became the property of officers of the Presidial Company of Monterey and was used by the calvary for horses. They transferred title to their former commanding officer, Jose Castro beginning in 1844 and

¹ California State Parks, "The Cottage at Pt. Lobos State Reserve," report, n.d., 1-2.

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ending in 1848. Castro employed people to occupy and cultivate his acreage. Castro sold the ranch to Joseph L. Emery and Abner Bassett for \$700 in 1854 and helped them prove title before the U. S. Land Commission against the conflicting claims of squatters and adventurers.²

According to historian and author Sandy Lydon there are references, however rare, of early Chinese immigrants in the Monterey Bay region prior to 1848.³ Lydon states the "...first documented Chinese resident in the Monterey Bay Region was a man employed as a cook for Pablo Vicente Sola, the Governor of Alta California."⁴ Chinese employed on American ships were very much aware of the west coast, and the U.S. promoted the idea of a Chinese labor force because it was a means of inexpensive farm labor.⁵ California's Gold Rush coupled with events in China caused an increase in Chinese immigrants from the Kwangtung Province in China. Most Chinese immigrants entered California by way of San Francisco. However, Chinese fishermen, sailing from China, located Whalers Cove in the early 1850s. It is the only natural harbor between San Francisco and Los Angeles, and it provided good anchorage, plentiful fish, and the harbor was sheltered from winter storms. At the time of this early settlement, the Chinese were not permitted to own property in California because naturalization was only given to white immigrants.⁶ All indications point to the fact that those who settled in this particular area were "squatters." Extensive research has failed to uncover any form of written lease or rental agreement. Other Chinese fishing settlements in Monterey County are known to have paid rent in dollars and abalone.

Interviews conducted by Lydon with descendents of immigrants indicate that the earliest possible date associating the Chinese with this site is the birth of Jone Yow Yee, grandmother of Ben Hoang of Watsonville, California, reportedly born at Point Lobos in 1851. Lydon attempted to corroborate this oral history and reviewed the 1900 census data for Monterey County. Listed was a forty-nine-year-old Chinese woman who gave her birthplace as California. The author notes that although the evidence is not conclusive it is quite possible that the early Chinese settlers of Monterey County came by boat.⁷ Quock

² "The Cottage," 2-3.

³ Sandy Lydon, *Chinese Gold: The Chinese in the Monterey Bay Region* (Capitola, Calif.: Capitola Book Company, 1985), 20.

⁴ Lydon, *Chinese Gold*, 19.

⁵ Nancy Wey, Ph.D., *A History of Chinese Americans in California, Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California*, by Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation (Sacramento: Department of Parks and Recreation, 1988), 105.

⁶ Nancy Wey, *A History of Chinese Americans*, 107.

⁷ Lydon, *Chinese Gold*, 29-30.

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Muy, grandmother of Mary Lee of Berkeley, California, was born at Point Lobos in 1859.⁸ Using U.S. Census data Lydon placed a six man fishing company at Carmelo Cove, Pt. Lobos in 1860.⁹ By 1876 a U.S. Survey map shows a cluster of fourteen buildings marked "Chinese Fishery" at the location of the Whaler's Cabin.

Parks report proposed that the "possibility exists that the Whaler's Cottage [Cabin] is the only surviving Chinese fisherman's dwelling in the Monterey Bay area."¹⁰ State archeologists found similarities between the Whaler's Cabin and those "board and batten, shakeroofed vernacular buildings" found at Pt. Aulones, a Monterey fishing village settled in the 1850s.¹¹ Ben Hoang is quoted in the Parks report as describing the building in Pt. Aulones and that description closely describes buildings similar to the Whaler's Cabin at Pt. Lobos. "Both the new and recycled building materials described correspond to those yet present in the cottage [cabin] at Pt. Lobos, where much of the building is secondhand or recycled...Photographs as those in *Chinese Gold* ...of the Pescadero Village and at the Pt. Aulones Village...show the multiple paned wood sash were used both single and double hung in these structures as at the Pt. Lobos cottage [cabin]. Also, while several photos illustrate the nature of the materials utilized, that on page 157 of clearly depicts the circular saw marks on the 1 by 12 inch vertical siding, marks like those of the cottage's [cabin's] siding. These physical characteristics combined with the evidence of the 1876 map and the preliminary archaeological findings suggest that the Whaler's Cottage [cabin] was once a Chinese fisherman's cottage."¹²

One architectural feature of the cottage [cabin] at Pt. Lobos at variance with the known Chinese buildings of Pescadero and Pt. Alones is the location of the entrance. The main entrance door to the cottage [cabin] is centered between four windows, with a single and a double hung sash window on either side in perfect bilateral symmetry. Photographs reveal that the entries to the Chinese cabins were generally located at the gable ends of the buildings, often in the projecting overhangs sheltering the stoop. Whether or not this orientation was an adaptation to the confined space at Pt. Aulones is difficult to ascertain. It is apparent from pictorial evidence that the pattern of gable entry doors held at Pescadero Village as well, a place where the buildings were not tightly compacted. While the cottage [cabin] at Pt. Lobos does have another entrance door on the west gable end of the building in keeping with the Chinese 'tradition' postulated here, the fenestration of the north

⁸ Sandy Lydon to Kurt Loesch, December 29, 2005. Letter further states that this statement has been corroborated with U.S. government documents in possession of the Lee Family. See Additional Documentation section of nomination for a copy of the original letter.

⁹ "The Cottage," 5.

¹⁰ "The Cottage," 10.

¹¹ "The Cottage," 10.

¹² "The Cottage," 11. Copies of these similar properties are located in the Additional Documentation section of this nomination.

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elevation was obviously arranged around a central doorway, making the building atypical in plan.

In 1870 the only inhabitants of the Chinese fishing village at Pt. Lobos enumerated by the census takers were Ah Po with his wife and children. Yet the 1875 newspaper article about the Chinese fishing communities cited by journalist John Woolfenden mentioned thirty boats divided between three sites, one being Pt. Lobos. The article places the Sun Choy Lee Company of fisherman at Point Lobos while Lydon places the Yee Lee Company at the site, a judgment call perhaps based upon additional information given him by Ben Huoang whose grandmother was born at Point Lobos. According to Lydon's sources the Chinese had cared out the waters between Pt. Pinos and Pt. Lobos as their 'turf' taking abalone and rockfish in Carmel Bay. An article in the *Weekly Index* of November 23, 1876, claims that the Chinese put new boats into Carmel Bay then, indicating a renewed commitment to fishing there.

The demonstrable presence of only one Chinese family at Point Lobos in 1870 suggests that the size of the village varied seasonally or in response to unknown factors. It is not currently known whether or not there was only one building there at the time or a number of vacant ones. It is probably not possible to know if Ah Po and his family resided in the extant cottage [cabin] or not. There is evidence to the contrary, however, information indicating that a whaler named Frank Dagget and his wife Sidi and child Leander (Lee) lived in the cottage [cabin] in the early 1870s. Supposedly young Lee spent his early childhood there and recalled the vats of whale oil near the cottage [cabin].

Possibly, the cottage [cabin] was inhabited intermittently by both Chinese fishermen and Portuguese whalers depending upon the whaling and fishing seasons, or the numbers of representatives of the two races assembled at any one time. It is conceivable that non established Portuguese whalers might occupy it given the absence of the Chinese in any numbers. Another unknown factor is the preferences of the landlord from whom the cottage [cabin] was rented; the Chinese, the Portuguese, or both could have executed a contract for use of the cove at various times for various fees. A particularly good run of whales might have spelled eviction for the Chinese from time to time. Obviously, further research is necessary to resolve such issues.

Historian Lydon remarks the disappearance of the Chinese from the cove sometime after 1876. Having reviewed all the contemporary newspapers and found nothing to explain it, the circumstances are understandably pronounced mysterious. Review of the 1880 census data again shows only one Chinese fisherman around, Young Sing and his family. His placement in the enumeration suggests that he may be the

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'Chinese Fisherman' noted on the U. S. Surveyor General's Plat of 1885, just northwest of the junction of the Coast Road and Coal Mine Road.

Wherever Young Sing and his family were resident in 1880, the 1885 map indicated that the Chinese fishing village at Pt. Lobos was no more. Where the 1876 indicated the buildings of the 'Chinese Fishery,' the 1885 map reads 'vacant houses.' An 'Old Whaling Station' is noted west of the vacant houses closer to the 'Old Quarry' and 'Old Wharf' where the tryworks were pictured in 1874 by Scammon.

Edwin Starks in *A History of California Shore Whaling* of 1922 wrote that the Carmel Whaling station located on the site of the abalone cannery at Pt. Lobos was "...Apparently...abandoned about 1884." Census information suggests that whaling might have been tapering off as early as 1880 as the Pt. Lobos area whalers of the 1860s and 1870s no longer named whaling as their occupation. Antonio Victorine was a dairyman, John Silva a farm laborer, the Machados, Manuel Vierra, Manuel Joseph, Josephe Eanos and Manuel Rosas, all fishermen.

The Portuguese colony remained large enough to form a company when whales were sited in numbers along the coast. A U. S. government fisheries report of 1888 reported two whaling companies in Monterey County around 1881-82, the one at Carmelo commanded by Captain Mariano with three whaling boats. In 1860 Captain Mariano had been head of the 'Old Monterey Whaling Company' headquartered in the Old Whaling Station. Apparently, the tryworks at Pt. Lobos remained at least until the late 1890s or early 1900s when displaced by the abalone cannery. The outfit seems to have been utilized from time to time when a whale taken off Carmel was towed there for flensing and trying out.

The situation at Pt. Lobos seems to have been little different from that at Monterey, perhaps due to a dwindling supply of whales as observed by an official government report in 1887. The following year John Muir published a description of the desolation of the Old Whaling Station at Monterey which provides information about the Carmel Station at Pt. Lobos: 'The latter work [trying out] is now done on the shore of Carmel Bay, about six miles from Monterey, but the industry languishes, and whales may be seen on almost any clear day spouting undisturbed in the bay.' An 1890 map published in a Hotel Del Monte brochure locates a 'Whale Fisher' at Pt. Lobos near to the road going out to the Point itself, evidence the location continued to be a viable whalery.

The last period of whaling activity at Pt. Lobos dates to the late 1890s when a company of Japanese and Portuguese whalers headed by Portuguese captains Manuel Phillips and Joe Pedro commenced whaling with Louisiana born Mike Noon as gunner. Apparently, this company was reported by Wilcox in his 1899 U. S. Fish

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Whaler's Cabin
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Commission Report which reads: 'The Whale Fishery was followed by eight Portuguese and eight Japanese, who use whale boats to pursue passing whales, which on being killed are towed to shore stations.'

This company may have been virtually the same as one operative in Monterey started in 1896 by Captain Joe Pedro and called the Monterey Whaling Company. Personnel of this company included Anotone Silveria, John Bell, S. M. Duarte, Captain Perry, and Charles Tripp. Pedro and Silveria were written up in *Cosmopolitan* magazine in 1900 with numerous photographs illustrating their whaling exploits. Wilcox's report suggests that the whalers of this period used several shore stations implying they simply towed the whales to the closest dryworks extant.

In 1900 U. S. Census lists four Japanese whalers living together in one residence. They were enumerated immediately after two households including a total of ten single Japanese fishermen, possibly abalone divers as that occupation is not listed. It is tempting to speculate that the Japanese whalers could have used the cottage [cabin] at Pt. Lobos at this time as the son of the cottage's [cabin's] next known occupant, Seizo Kodani says the cottage [cabin] was always called the 'Whaler's Cottage' by his family. Mr. Kodani recalls nothing about any Japanese whaling efforts at Pt. Lobos, however.¹³

The residents, if any, of the Pt. Lobos cottage [cabin] between 1876-80 when the Chinese left the area and its Japanese abalone associated inhabitation in the late 1890s/early 1900s, are unknown.¹⁴ While discrimination and racial violence against Chinese immigrants was common in California at this time, no reports have been found concerning the Chinese settlement at Point Lobos. Sandy Lydon writes in his book, *Chinese Gold*, "Monterey's multi-cultural nature hampered its anti-Chinese movement. Hispanic, English, Portuguese, Italians and Chinese co-existed with very little friction..." (Pg.128). Mr. William Stader finalized an agreement in January of 1878 with Joseph Emery, the owner of this acreage, to purchase a portion surrounding Whalers Cove for development. The Whaler's Cabin and the other Chinese buildings were in the midst of this subdivision. The departure of the Chinese from this area coincides with Stader's 1879 subdivision filing. The map illustrates the overlay of "Carmelito," the planned subdivision. With the Chinese fishing community gone possibly early, and the whaling industry floundering, Pt. Lobos was emptied to receive its next immigrant inhabitants: the Japanese.¹⁵

In 1895 Otsaburo Noda, a Japanese fisherman in Monterey, notified the Japanese government of the abundance of abalone along the coast at Monterey. The following

¹³ "The Cottage," 11-16.

¹⁴ "The Cottage," 17.

¹⁵ "The Cottage," 17.

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year according to Kodani family history, Gennosuke Kodani, a graduate of Keio University came to Monterey bringing some professional abalone divers from the Chiba Prefecture in Japan. They began 'free diving' wearing no special gear other than swimsuits, goggles, and caps. The water was excessively cold prompting Kodani to send to his father in Japan, a distributor of fishing equipment and supplies, for deep sea diving gear including air pumps and hard hat diving suits. The newspapers were quick to comment upon the efficiency of the Japanese divers in their suits and within months, began agitation against alleged 'extermination' of the abalones by the Japanese.¹⁶

In January 1898 Alexander Allan purchased the 640 acre holding of the Carmel Land and Coal Company including Point Lobos. That same year Wilcox reported that Allan and Kodani went into the abalone business together starting the Pt. Lobos Canning Company. The first cannery may actually have been located further down the coast at Wild Cat Creek and moved up later to Pt. Lobos, which would account for the date of 1903 often given for the cannery. A newspaper clipping supports a later date for the Pt. Lobos cannery relating that Allan's Pt. Lobos cannery machinery arrived in February 1902.

According to Seizo Kodani, his father Gennosuke returned to Japan in 1900, married and had one son there. Then in 1902 he returned to Pt. Lobos and sent for his family who came to live with him in the 'Whaler's Cottage.' In time Kodani built a board and batten residence across the cove near where the divers were quartered in a lean-to behind a board and batten cookhouse cum refectory. After the Kodanis relocation across the cove, Seizo Kodani recalls that Allan quartered ranch workers in the cottage [cabin]. None of the divers occupied the structure, nor was it of use to the cannery which had its own storage building located some distance from the cottage [cabin] on the approximate site of the try works.

Early photographs show that abalones were not only processed at the cannery, but also dried on racks near the diver's building across from the cannery. An *Overland Monthly* article relates that the operation also included pickling and smoking the abalone meat for export to Japan. In addition, the Pt. Lobos operation run by Kodani with partners Alexander Allan and Julian Barnett came to distribute the fresh abalone once a market for it had been created by local chef Pop Ernest, the most celebrated of the Pt. Lobos cottage's [cabin's] inhabitants.

Seizo Kodani relates that as a child he and his brothers and sisters were intrigued by the mysterious methods of abalone processing employed by Pop Ernest in the cottage [cabin] he rented from Allan. The Japanese children were amazed to

¹⁶ "The Cottage," 17-20

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observe that he did not pound the meat and was very secretive about his processing methods. Pop Ernest purchased the fresh whole abalones from the Kodanis, then cut and processed the steaks at the cottage [cabin]. From there he distributed them in Monterey and shipped them to restaurants in San Francisco.

In 1914 Pop Ernest was lured from his own Monterey café to the Hofbrau on Market Street in San Francisco. Later in 1917 with the outbreak of World War I and anti-German sentiment in the San Francisco, he returned to Monterey and rented 'The Shack' at Pt. Lobos from Allan. His daughter Vera Stokes related that 'Pop devised boxes which could be floated in the water and in which the abalone could be kept alive until he was ready to process them and ship them to San Francisco.

The family lived and worked in the cottage [cabin] from 1917 until 1919 when Pop Ernest opened his 'Restaurant at the Wharf,' a famous local landmark. There he established the abalone steak as one of California's greatest culinary delights. Even after local restaurateur Sal Cerrito purchased the place in 1952, tourists came from everywhere to enjoy the mollusk Ernest Doelter made palatable to western appetites.¹⁷

In 1933, the State of California acquired approximately 400 acres south of Carmel, CA, that included the Whalers Cabin. At that time it was decided to make Point Lobos a state reserve, thus insuring that the area would be preserved in its natural condition. The state hired the landscape firm of Frederick Law Olmsted. In a 1992 interview with Zibette Vaughan Dean, she stated that her father, landscape architect George B. Vaughan, came to Point Lobos with his wife and herself, in 1934 and lived in the cabin for seventeen months. At this time a bathroom was installed. Mr. Vaughan sited the trails, roads and visitor-friendly overlooks, giving special consideration to the native flora.

Between 1919 and 1933 when the State of California purchased Pt. Lobos the occupants of the building appear to have been largely anonymous employees of Allan. One of these, Jim Sharp may represent the lot. Neil Weston recalls that as an adolescent in the 1930s his father, photographer Edward Weston, often walked with him from Carmel to Pt. Lobos. There they visited the Allan's caretaker Jim Sharp, an old friend of Weston's and a Stanford economist. Neil recalls only one large room with whitewashed board walls inside. He suspects a woodstove contributed to the warm ambiance with kerosene lamps. Neil remembers nothing about the building being a whaler's residence but felt the Japanese Kodani had lived there.

Photos taken around the time Pt. Lobos was acquired by the state of California by Ranger Roland Wilson show the building without a stovepipe on the façade; the only

¹⁷ "The Cottage," 17-20.

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pipe in evidence was on the west gable end. The structure seems to have been whitewashed during the early years of state ownership or just prior to acquisition, as it had been in the later 1890s when photographed in the distance behind Allan's residence.¹⁸

When World War II began, due to its sensitive location on the coast, Point Lobos became a military base for five different branches of the service. The Whalers Cabin was used by some of these branches. Immediately after Pearl Harbor, a U.S. Army Coastal Defense Squad used the cabin as a "Day Room." Later the 4th Army Air Force used the cabin for officers' quarters and billeted 90 men adjacent to it.

This company installed and operated a long-range radar site on Whalers Knoll, the highest peak on Point Lobos. Roy Larson (M. Sgt.) was interviewed in August, 1990, and related how the cabin was used and what the Air Force did with this area while he was assigned to them for 11 months, August 1942-July 1943. In June 1993, Oliver Smith (Sgt.), who was assigned to the 543rd Regiment of the 3rd Amphibious Brigade Co. B, was interviewed. He was stationed at Point Lobos in September 1943. Mr. Smith stated that the cabin was used as a barracks as well as a storeroom for military equipment. His responsibility related to training his men in the operation of LCM's (Landing Craft)- with the eventual assignment to the South Pacific Theater.

The various graffiti scribbled on the cottage [cabin] walls may be attributable to this crew, who reportedly abused the natural features of the cove and its wildlife. The radar installation was moved down the coast some nine months later. The cottage [cabin] was next quarters for seven Army sergeants. The vintage of the materials used in various alterations to the cottage [cabin] suggests that the Army may have made them during this era.¹⁹

Following the war, the cabin was used for park ranger and park staff housing. Park history, sketchy at best, relates that in November 1947, Assistant Ranger Ransom moved into the Whalers Cabin. He was followed in 1949 by Ranger Manley Mason and in 1955 by park attendant Randal Schmidt. Some mechanical improvements were made by Ranger Ken Hive in 1977 with his father's assistance. No record was kept of what they did. Ranger Chuck Bancroft was the cabin's last resident, moving in January 1981 and leaving May 1983.

In 1986, the cabin was still empty. The State Parks Department decided to use it for visitor orientation. The first step was to issue a contract for the installation of a concrete foundation and plywood sheathing for the interior walls. This would stabilize the structure enough to

¹⁸ "The Cottage," 20-21.

¹⁹ "The Cottage," 21.

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ensure the safety of visitors. In 1987, it was decided to create an interpretative museum in the cabin. By the end of 1987, the first exhibit was installed and the museum area was completed in 1990. Emphasis was placed on the historical and cultural events that have occurred at Point Lobos State Reserve throughout the years and photographs and artifacts have been acquired to display in the cabin.

In July 1986, State archaeologists excavated the sub-flooring in the cabin. Hundreds of pottery shards were uncovered, along with skewer sticks, chopsticks, portions of toys and many examples of button fabrication from abalone shells. All of these artifacts were consistent with Chinese residency. Considering the large amount of pottery and china shards that were found, the archaeologists hypothesized that when the building was first constructed there was no flooring. (It was usual for Chinese to use a form of mat for flooring.) The plank floor was added later at an undetermined date. The evidence from the architectural style and amount of artifacts found supports oral histories that the cabin was both built and lived in by Chinese. As previously stated, the fishing village at Point Lobos is believed to be the oldest Chinese village in Monterey County.

Archaeological survey in the vicinity of the Whaler's Cabin in 1986 resulted in the discovery of two scatters of Chinese ceramics, south and southeast of the Cabin (Motz and Davis 1986; Davis 1986), and a third artifact scatter near the bluff edge east of the cabin. The latter site contained similar Chinese ceramic material as well as Japanese porcelain, transfer-printed British earthenware and plain white ironstone (Motz 1986). These scatters are likely associated with some of the other buildings in the Chinese community, which are depicted on the 1876 US Coast Survey map and in the 1879 Yelland pencil sketch. Although the latter site was surface-collected by Parks' archaeologists in 1986, no archaeological excavation has taken place outside the cabin. In 1989, State Park staff conducted excavations under the floor of the cabin and recovered a variety of historical artifacts of Japanese, Chinese and Anglo origins, including fragments of ceramics, abalone shell and animal bone, metal tools, beads, buttons, chopsticks, dominoes, and marbles (Dallas 1988). Parks' archaeologists also carried out archival and architectural studies of the cabin itself.

The historical record of activities and occupants associated with the cottage [cabin] at Pt. Lobos is very spotty. It is virtually impossible to determine with any accuracy which ethnic group was responsible for the building's initial construction or the date of its erection based upon historical data alone. Both the Chinese and Portuguese could argue its ethnic origins based upon architectural features of the building, but it is doubtful that either could be persuasive, given the timeless vernacular qualities of the building. The fabric of the structure is not particularly helpful in this regard as much of it was recycled in the first place and has been much replaced over the years with wire nails because of the severe weather conditions. The archaeological

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findings may prove extremely valuable in resolving these dilemmas. Further research may be able to resolve factors not yet fully understood.²⁰

After completing their research on the Cabin, two California State Park archaeologists, Lee Motz and Herb Dallas, opined to Kurt Loesch, that ninety percent of the external configuration of the cabin has not been altered since its original construction. The few internal changes have been covered in earlier paragraphs.

Given that the site on which the Whaler's Cottage [cabin] sits has yielded and may still contain a considerable assemblage of Chinese pottery and other items of Chinese manufacture and use, and in light of the scarcity of written documentation of Chinese history prior to 1860, this property has the potential to yield valuable information which can contribute to our understanding of Chinese settlement in the West.

Kurt Loesch has interviewed three historians in the Monterey Bay Area who have studied Chinese History:

Sandy Lydon, Historian, Professor Emeritus, Cabrillo College, Aptos, CA. His expertise is Asian History in the Monterey area. He has written three books on this subject, all published by the Capitola Book Co., Santa Cruz, CA: "Chinese Gold," 1984; "The Japanese in the Monterey Bay Region," 1996; "Chinatown Dreams," 2002.

Kent Seavey, Architectural Consultant, Historic Preservationist, Former Curator of the California Historical Society, Honorary Member of the American Institute of Architects.

Tim Thomas, Historian and Archivist for the Monterey Maritime Museum, lecturer on the fishing industry in Monterey County.

These historians agree that there is a severe scarcity of written documentation of Chinese history prior to 1860. Much of the information they have is from oral interviews with descendents of the original inhabitants. The majority of the early Chinese immigrants were illiterate but skilled farmers and fishermen.

In the opinion of local historians, the Whalers Cabin has retained its physical and architectural integrity. The building is located on its original site and its setting has not been compromised. It remains as a living history museum documenting the lives of the 19th Century Chinese immigrants to the Monterey Bay area.

²⁰ "The Cottage," 11-23.

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Lee Motz (CA State Archaeologist) by Kurt Loesch, Carmel, CA, April and May 1986

Donald Clark (author, historian) by Kurt Loesch, Santa Cruz, CA, February 1987

Avelino Victorine (grandson of Point Lobos whaler) by Kurt Loesch, Salinas, CA, June 1988

Vera Stokes (daughter of Ernest Doelter) by Kurt Loesch, Carmel Valley, CA, November 1988

Freda Rutledge (1933 resident of Point Lobos) by Kurt Loesch, Pacific Grove, CA, April 1989

Roy Larsen (ex-Sgt. stationed at Point Lobos World War II) by Kurt Loesch, Carmel, CA, August 1990

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is shown as a dashed-and-dotted line on the accompanying scaled map, taken from the site record for archaeological site CA-MNT-1346H. The property covers an area approximately 250 ft. by 160 ft. (average width) and extends roughly 40 ft. north of the Whaler's Cabin, 35-50 ft. east, 25-40 ft. west, and 170 ft. south. The property is wider at the south end (approximately 235 ft. wide).

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the significant resources making up the property, including the Whaler's Cabin and the extent of previously visible surface archaeological remains associated with the Whaler's Cabin and other buildings that once composed the "Chinese Fishery" noted on the 1876 Survey map. The extent of archaeological remains was determined from the archaeological site record for CA-MNT-1346H, a report by Archaeologist Lee Motz (1986) and Motz's field notes for the project.

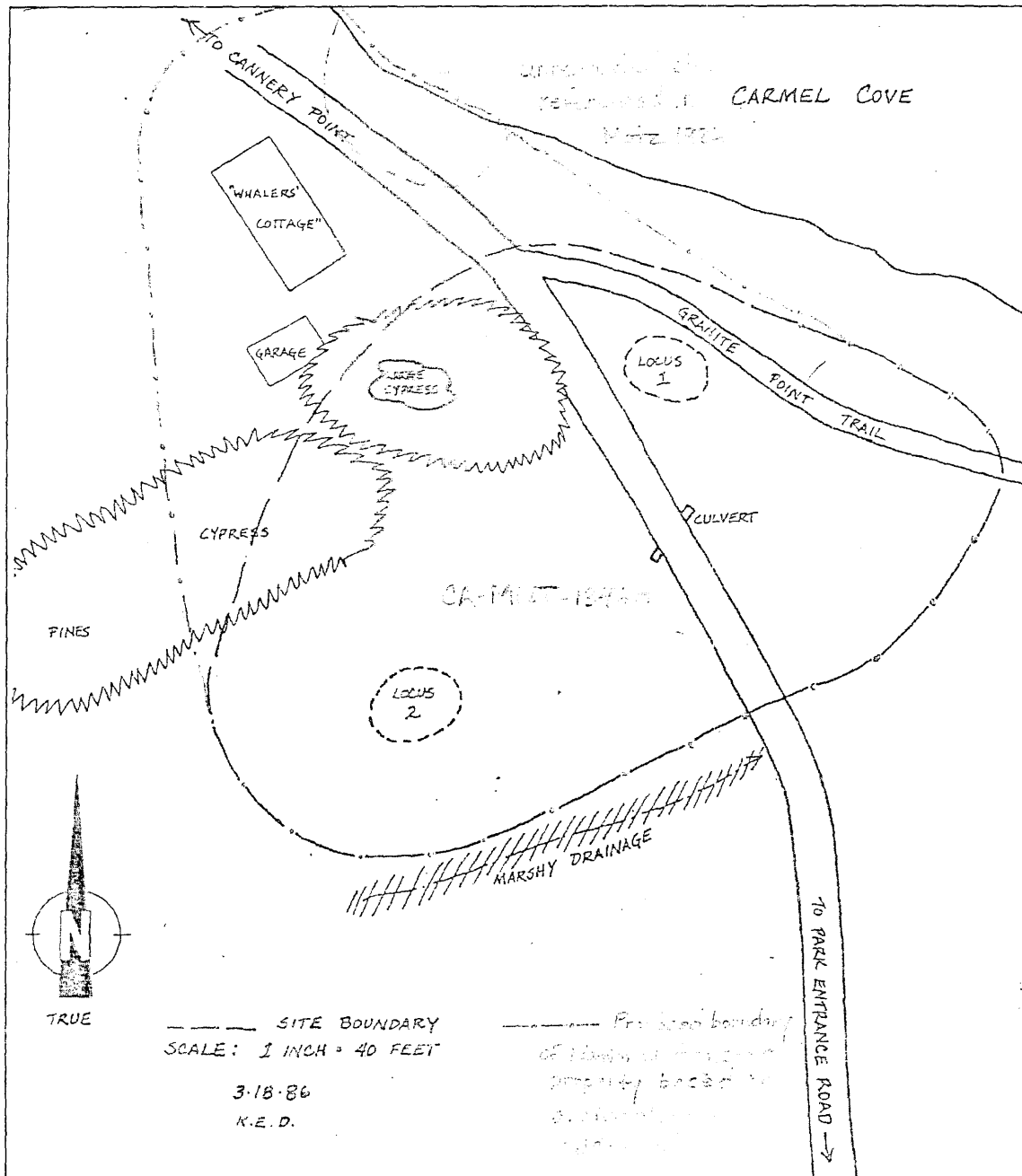
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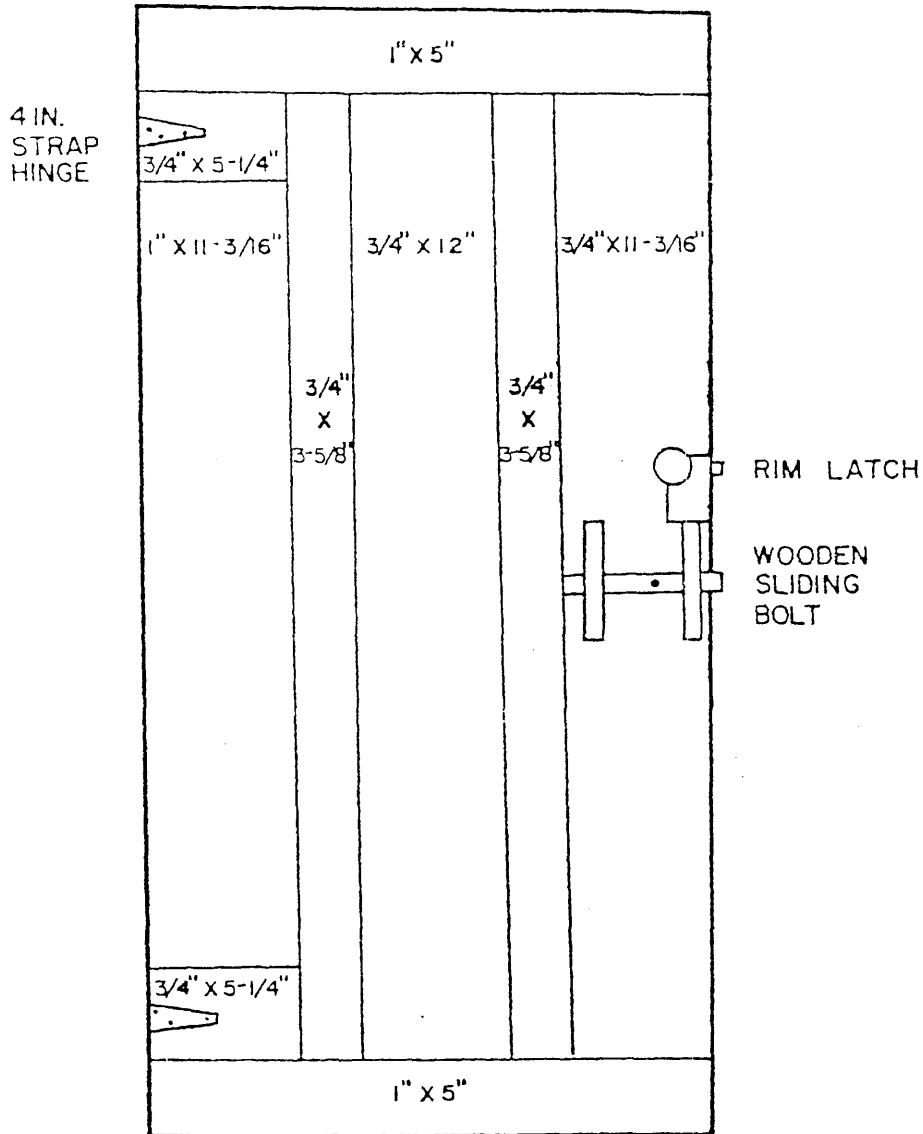
Sketch Map

Whaler's Cabin
Monterey County, CA

From archaeological site record for CA-MNT-1346



CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL CONSISTS OF CIRCULAR SAWN AND BAND SAWN, NOMINAL 1 X 12 REDWOOD PLANKS, AND BAND SAWN, NOMINAL 1 X 4 REDWOOD BATTS. HARDWARE CONSISTS OF 4 IN. STRAP HINGES, A WOODEN SLIDING BOLT LOCK, AND A RIM LOCK. THE LUMBER DIMENSIONS ARE NOTED ON THE DRAWING. DIMENSIONS ARE IN FEET AND INCHES.

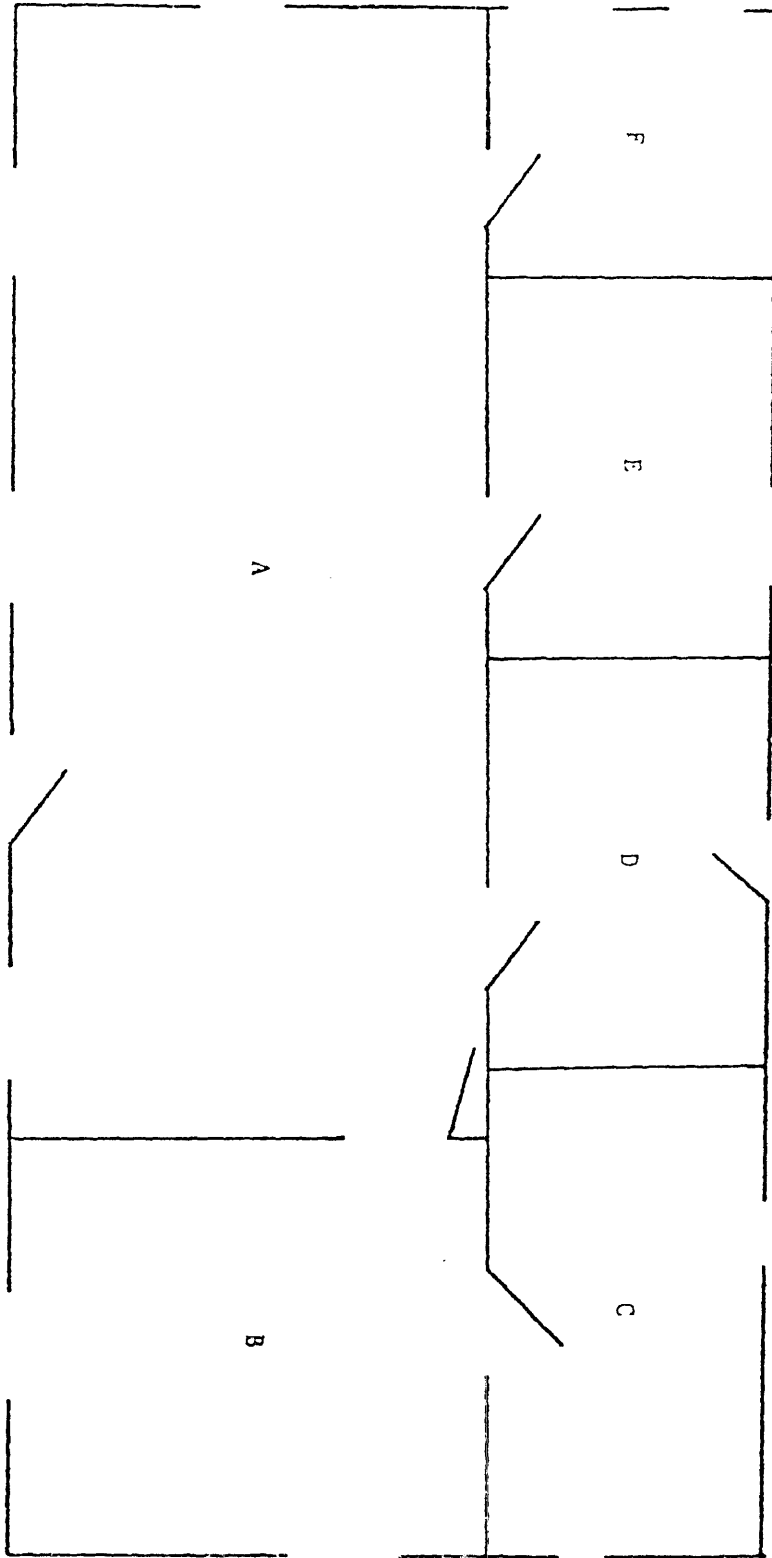


ROOM A
FRONT DOOR
INTERIOR DETAIL

SCALE: 1" = 1'-0"

6267 SHEET NO.	21576 DRAWING NO.	WHALERS' COTTAGE PT. LOBOS STATE RESERVE	RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	REVISIONS # 1	DATE	DESIGNED L. MOTE C. SULLIVAN
				CHECKED		

SCALE 0 5



#2

DATE 2/15/76
DRAWN BY L. MOTZ
CHECKED

FLOOR PLAN
WHALERS' COTTAGE
POINT LOROS S.R.

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

REVISIONS	DATE

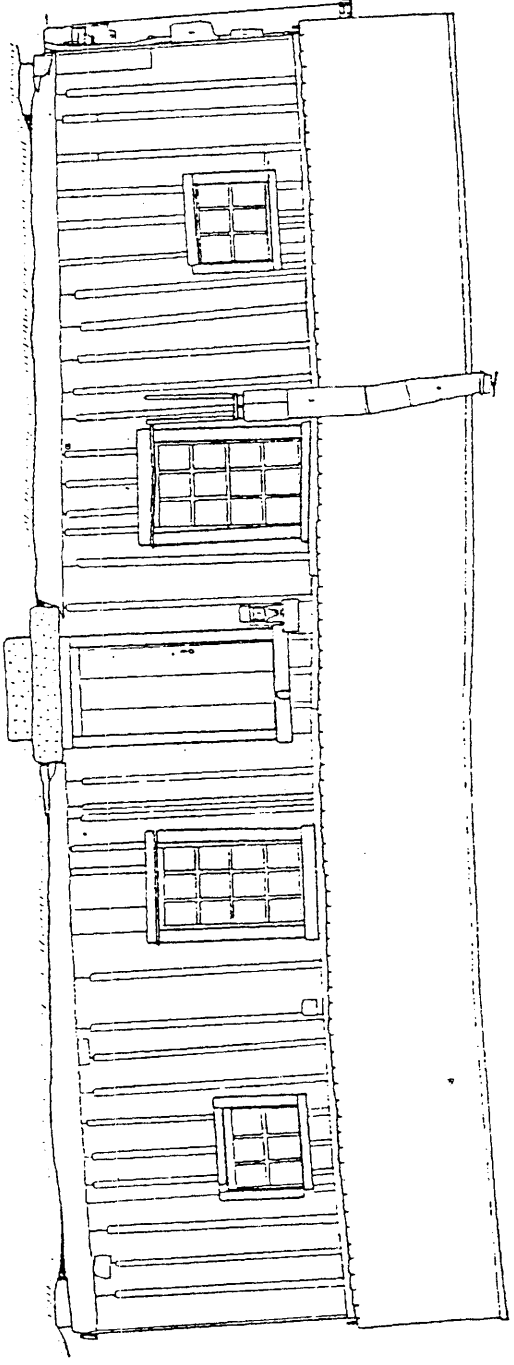
DESIGNED
DRAWN L. MOTZ
CHECKED

ARCHITECT: WALTER E. 36' REDWOOD RAFTERS
 20' SPACED CUT AND
 TO END OF RAFTERS
 14' ROOF BROWDS.

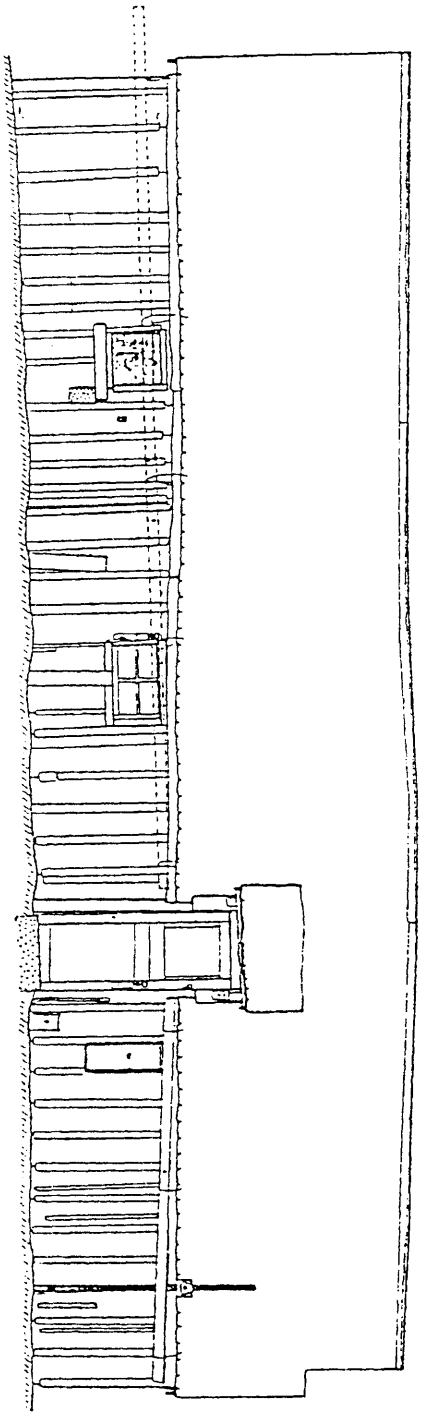
SPRUCES, BANGOR WOOD, DOUGH, CIRCULAR
 AND HAND SAWS 1/2" TO 1/16"
 REDWOOD PLANKS, BATESMAN
 REDWOOD 1-5/8" AND 2-1/2" LATH.

WINDOW/DOOR TRIM: 1/2", 1-1/4", 1-1/2" AND 1-1/4"
 BUTT JOINT REDWOOD

PAINTS: CUT AND WINE
 FINISH: WHITE WASH AND/OR PAINT ON
 SLINGS AND PUTS, REMAINTS
 OF BLUE, GREEN, AND PINK
 PAINT ON EXTENSION WINDOW
 TRIM



EAST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

KEY: 1 BALUSTER BOB

2 ELLIPTICAL TRAMPOLINE

3 CHIMNEY STACK FOR HEATER

4 GAS PIPE

5 LANTERN

6 WOODEN BAIN GYTTIES

7 SHUTTER BLANKET

8 TRAILER LIGHT

9 CUT OUT AREA (PARENTS BUILDING)

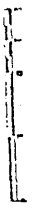
10 FINE LINDENSHED CORNER

11 STEAK VENT PIPE

- 12 Concrete
- 13 Stone
- 14 Sheet Metal
- 15 Gypsum
- 16 Window Sillings

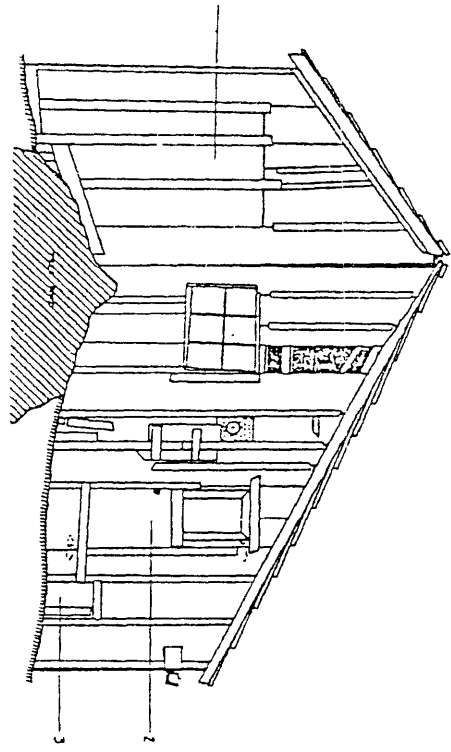
- A 6 Rows of Shingles
- B 11 Rows of Shingles
- C 13 Rows of Shingles

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

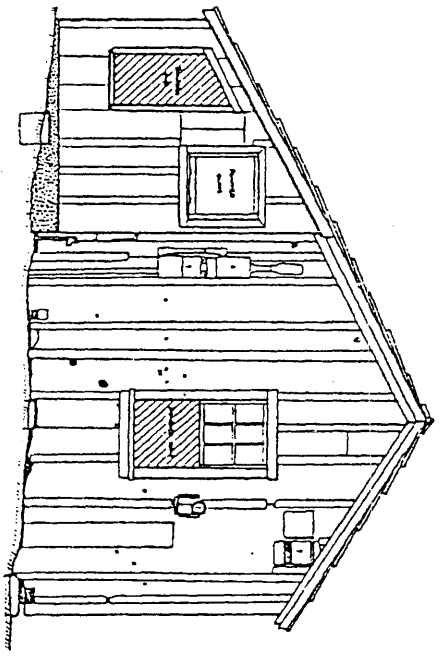


#3

- NOTES:
- 1 OPENING FOR 4'-7" DOOR NOW PLANKED OVER.
 - 2 2'-6" DOOR WITH BUTT JOINT AND MITERED GLAZED WINDOW NOW DOCKED BY RAFTERS.
 - 3 OPENING NOW DOCKED BY PLANK AND BATTENS.



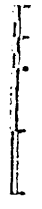
NORTH ELEVATION



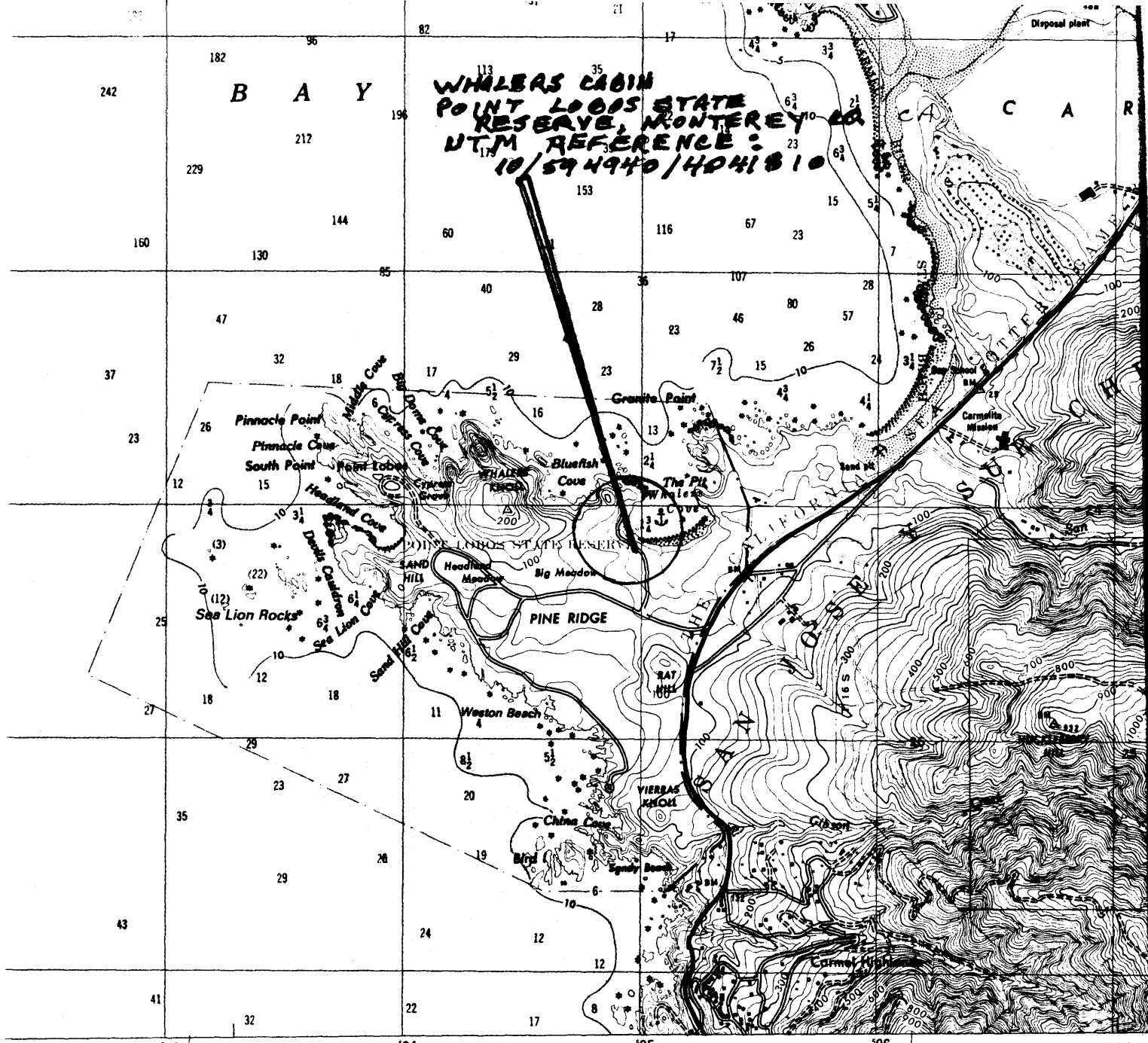
SOUTH ELEVATION

- KEY:
- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | PINE WOOD | 1 | CONCRETE |
| 2 | IRON NAIL | 2 | STONE |
| 3 | RAFT SHOWN FROM INTERIOR | 3 | WOOD |
| 4 | WINDSHIELD SIGN LETTERS | 4 | SMALL METAL |
| 5 | 6x4 PINE | | |
| 6 | SHAKE SHED | | |
| 7 | ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION | | |
| 8 | ALUMINUM CORNER VENT PIPE | | |
| 9 | METAL VENT | | |
| 10 | ALUMINUM BRIDGE WALKS FOR UNWITTS | | |

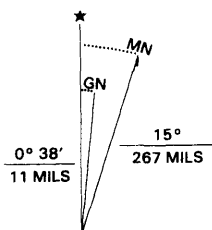
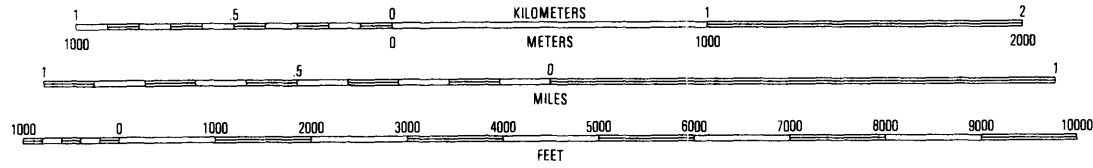
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



TH



SCALE 1:24 000



0 AND 2002 MAGNETIC NORTH
ATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
 SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS-DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
 SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
 THE AVERAGE RANGE OF TIDES IS APPROXIMATELY 4 FEET
 (TO CONVERT ELEVATIONS TO THE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988, ADD 3 FEET)
 TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

